

Los Angeles Herald.

FRIDAY..... FEB. 20, 1874.

The DAILY HERALD has nearly DOUBLE the Circulation of either contemporary paper published in Los Angeles. As an advertising medium it is consequently of DOUBLE their value.

Homes in Southern California.

Taking everything into consideration, Southern California offers better inducements to men of moderate means, who are looking for homes, than any other section of the Union. The States and Territories bordering on the Missouri river may furnish cheaper lands, and they may be more accessible to the emigrant from the Eastern States, but our superior climate, and, above all, the great variety of our productions, overbalance that consideration.

The settler on Government or railroad lands in Kansas or Nebraska is confined to stock raising. He is such a distance from market that it will not pay to raise grain, and there is nothing left for him to do but to feed cattle. To do this successfully requires a good deal of capital. The rigor of the climate also compels him to expend large sums in erecting buildings for himself and stock. Here the pursuits that open to the settler are legion. Fruit-raising has proven one of the most profitable of employments; the rearing of all kinds of stock is very remunerative; bees afford a large and certain profit; the castor bean and the olive are easily produced; the silk-worm can be profitably reared; cotton is a certain crop; tobacco grows without any trouble; and besides the many other products of the soil, manufacturers of every kind are demanded by the population already here.

The field is wide, and men of brains and business capacity need not wait a day for a chance of profitable employment.

Real Estate.

The coming year promises to be one of unusual activity in real estate transactions. Large numbers of Eastern people are looking for homes in our county, and with the returning ease in the money market those who were deterred from investing last Fall, will be looking around for locations.

The fine outlook for agricultural operations will have a marked effect in increasing the sales. Farming cannot help but be profitable, and the desire to own one's home is decidedly strengthened by the increased ability to pay for it.

Some lands are kept out of the market by speculators, who are holding for high prices, but there are sufficient that can be bought for reasonable figures, and we have no question but that buyers for them will be found more numerous than they have been for years. It is only necessary that full information of the great advantages of Southern California shall be disseminated in the East to bring us a tide of emigration and fill our vacant lands with industrious occupants.

The Chamber of Commerce is doing a good work in scattering this information, but their efforts should be seconded by every one of our citizens.

The Code Commission Crab.

Judge Lindley, in reply to the attack of the *Express*, writes that paper the following letter:

EDITOR EXPRESS—I am not surprised at your article in yesterday's *Express*, in which my name was mentioned in connection with the twenty-five thousand dollar relief bill for Creed Raymond and others, inasmuch as legislative reporters and correspondents had grouped my name with the affair. I take this occasion to say, however, that my name has been used entirely without my knowledge or consent; that I have no interest whatever in the matter, and do not desire any. I want it distinctly understood that I had no connection with Creed "Raymond & Co." since my resignation in January, 1872. If the State is willing to give them the plunder, I want them to take it in their own names and not in mine.

C. LINDLEY.

The *Express* glides out of its uncomfortable position very gracefully, as witness the following from last evening's issue:

Our remarks yesterday, on the Creed "Raymond & Co. grab," have called a note from Judge Lindley denying that he is in any way connected with this brazen effort to plunder \$25,000 from the State Treasury. We are glad to know this, and equally pleased to place the Judge right on the record. Finding him where we had hoped he was, on the honest side in this extraordinary claim, we shall now confidently look to him to aid us in preventing the attempted spoliation of the Treasury. It needs but that he should stamp the thing as a fraud to defeat it. This he does by inference in his note to us; but he owes it to his position and to his pride of profession—a virtue which is eminently strong in him—to lift from the Codes the great burthen of a meditated infamy, which, if successful, will materially help to swell the prejudice against them. It was in the interest of law reform that we refused to separate Judge Lindley from the group in which he had been placed, preferring to provoke his own probity with a sharp thrust rather than allow him to passively permit his name to aid in the consummation of a great wrong—a wrong which would react to the destruction of his darling project of a perfect Code system. He is now a tower of strength on the side of the right.

As a specimen of prompt and effectual crawling, the above is rarely equalled.

A man named Williams came near being killed lately near Alder Creek by being caved on while prospecting in a mine.

Castor Oil as a Leather Preservative.

A correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph*, who says he has tested all the patented preparations and popular recipes for preserving leather, adds: "We have had boots a year old that we have treated with castor oil, leather soft, smooth and waterproof to the last time they were used. We apply it clear, without heat. A little lamp-black might be used on old leather, but is seldom necessary now, as the oil itself seems to keep the blacking on, and renders the leather black and of fine appearance. Those who have been annoyed with hard, cracked and water-soaked boots, the surface of the latter rough, without blacking, and the leather shrunken and wrinkled, so as to chafe, gall and otherwise punish the feet, will find castor oil well applied, to be satisfactory. We have used it for wagons and buggies, and find it is in every way superior. It will wear longer, lubricate better, and is less objectionable than anything we know of."

NEWS ITEMS.

St. Petersburg sends 27,000,000 quills to England in a single year.

New York paid a million and a quarter last year for street improvements.

New York claims one drinking saloon to every one hundred and thirty of its population.

A correspondent seriously says that the American young ladies abroad are gaining for themselves and unenviable notoriety for flirtation.

The Hon. Isaac W. Smith, of Manchester, has been nominated one of the Judges of the Supreme Judiciary Court of New Hampshire, to fill a vacancy. It is now reported from Tennessee that Congressman Maynard has no inclination to be the Republican nominee for Governor of that State, and that the choice will probably fall upon State Senator W. P. Jones, of Davidson.

A Louisiana paper rejoices that its judges will be kept at home and the members of the Legislature will not absent from their post of duty hereafter, in consequence of the local railroads determining to charge full fare for each traveler.

The Kansas Legislature has dispensed with chaplains, and substituted several of religious members in its own body. There is an impression abroad that Kansas legislators did "preying" of another sort.

The Wilmington, Del., *Commercial* pleads the maintenance of a military drill in education as an agent in establishing the habit of prompt, unquestioning obedience; the American character, in its opinion, very much needing this.

It has been found by the German Insurance companies that during the past seven years there has been a great decrease in the number of fires arising from strokes of lightning, in comparison with the number of houses struck. They attribute this to the marked increase of metallic or slated roofs.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Almond trees are in blossom at San Jose.

The matrimonial fever and smallpox are raging at Salt Lake City.

The Oregon Pioneers expect to have a very interesting time at Astoria on the occasion of the annual meeting, February 22d.

A frail woman at Hollister was, on Wednesday last, accidentally shot in the fleshly part of her leg by her "feller," who was carelessly handling his six-shooter in the bar-room of the place.

A Forest Grove (Oregon) citizen became entangled in the meshes of the law, and attempted to plead his own case. Two lawyers on the opposite side almost talked him to death.

The farmer of Oregon gets \$40 per ton for his wheat, and can get about \$25 per ton for the same. But the ships are not owned in the State; hence Oregon's loss is \$25 per ton on wheat.

Peter Dailey, a native of Ireland, but an adopted citizen, was killed in the Moonshine diggings, near Campsville, on the 3d instant, by a bank caving in upon him. Deceased leaves a wife and four children in destitute circumstances.

Salem, Oregon, revels in two Shakespearian reading societies—one composed entirely of young ladies and one of young gentlemen. The Salemites are moving to have the two consolidated for mutual improvement and public entertainment.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

In Grass Valley the rain-fall for the present season is 41.82 inches.

Napa City wants two or three night watchmen, but the *Register* thinks it may be questionable whether our citizens would be willing to foot the bill.

At Petaluma, it is said, Rev. W. H. Hill, formerly of Sacramento, will supply St. John's Church regularly for the ensuing two months, and quite likely permanently.

A young man named Canovan was saved upon by a band of earth in a gravel claim near Volcano, on Wednesday last, by which he received very serious injuries, being paralyzed from his shoulders down.

Last Tuesday Wm. Sleep, a miner, was hurt in the Empire mine at Grass Valley. A rock fell upon his left foot and crushed it. One toe was cut off at the second joint. Sleep has a painful but not a dangerous wound.

Farmers inform us, says the Lake County Bee, that the early sown grain is making a satisfactory growth, and judging from present prospects, will yield bountiful returns next harvest. As much, if not more, than the usual amount had been sown before even memorable Winter put an appearance.

A boy named William Caton, living at Columbia, was at Charles Brown's place, at Yankee Hill, on Sunday, February 8th, when he was badly injured by a cow. The cow has with his dog, when he was hooked between the two lower ribs on the right side, "making a deep hole, sufficiently large to run the fin-

gerous.

The Colusa Sun says: "We are informed by friends from different parts of the country that there is a good deal of grain on low spots that will be sown in the fall. We are further informed that on the low land that has been drawn out, many farmers are sowing grain without again plowing the land.

He is now a tower of strength on the side of the right.

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A man named Williams came near being killed lately near Alder Creek by being caved on while prospecting in a mine.

Thermometrical Record.

According to the plan of the Smithsonian Institute, kept especially for the HERALD by Brodrick & Co., February 10th, 74.

9 A.M. 52° 12' P.M. 57° 19' 10' M. 53° Average, 53° 4'.

NEW TO-DAY.

CARD.

The New Arrival informs the inhabitants of Los Angeles that he will continue the sale one week longer, in order to give the ladies an opportunity of supplying themselves out of the most elegant stock of dry goods that has ever been brought to this city, and at extraordinary low prices. The New Arrival has made further reductions in all his stock, in order to more fully annoy the authors of the outrageous and scandalous attack made on the New Arrival through the columns of the "star."

The New Arrival informs the slanderers that this emanated hemisphere of Washington is free to all, and that he has just as much right to sell goods in this city as any of the liberators—a fact which has been fully indorsed by the public.

The New Arrival respectfully thanks the ladies for the immense patronage he has received during the very inclement weather he has been opened, and no effort of his will be spared during the coming week to attend to the wants of the public. Several good men have been engrossed. Come at once, ladies. When I am gone, you will have to pay double the price.

No trouble to show goods.

N. B.—The lady who bought the \$375 50 bill is requested to call, as there is a mistake in her bill.

Note the address—

OPPOSITE TEMPLE BANK.

Entrance on Temple street.

T. D. CREED.

MERCED THEATRE.

FANNY MORGAN PHELPS..... Manageress

ELIAS LIPPS..... Business Manager

FOURTH NIGHT

OF THE

FANNY MORGAN PHELPS

Dramatic Combination.

IMMENSE SUCCESS !

Houses Improving Every Night.

A SENSATION PLAY TO-NIGHT !

Friday Evening, Feb. 20th, 1874.

Will be presented the great Sensation Play, in

Four Acts, of

The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

FANNY MORGAN PHELPS as May Edwards

Sam'l W. Piercy as Bob Brierly

feb18

SAFETY

GRAND FAMILY MATINEE !

ADMISSION:

Dress Circle..... \$1.00

Parquette..... 50

Private Boxes..... 50

Box Sheet for Reserved Seats open at

the Theatre from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

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CITY AND SUBURBS.

Masonic Notice.

Los Angeles Lodge, No. 42, F. & A. M.—The next meeting of the Lodge will be on the First Monday of each month, at 7:30 P. M. Members of Pentaaphia, No. 202, and all Master Masons in good standing are cordially invited. S. C. FOY, W. M. CHAS. SMITH, Secretary.

School and Miscellaneous Books, Law Books and Blank Forms—Stationery, Blank Books, Albums, and Ladies' Writing-Casos, Pianos, Organs, Violins and Accordions, and other Musical Instruments for sale at lowest prices by BRODRICK & CO., Booksellers and Stationers.

At Harris & Jacoby's Cash Store 5,000 lbs Uvobaco Dust for Sheepwash @ 7cts. per lb.

At Harris & Jacoby's Cash Store 1/2 dozen pure linen handkerchiefs for \$1.

All kinds of Garden and Grass Seed for sale at S. Hellman's, next to Post Office.

General Banning has returned from his Eastern trip.

We noticed a basket of choice straw-berrys in the market yesterday.

The big raffle for a team and carriage is set for Saturday, at Noyes' auction room.

Pineapples, bananas, strawberries and watermelons are in the market, in addition to the ordinary fruits of the season.

Important from New York is coming, and will open under the Lafayette Hotel.

We are informed that a handsome brick building will shortly occupy the corner opposite the Pico House.

Mr. Noyes treated the stars of the Phelps company to a ride in a elegant thousand dollar rig yesterday afternoon.

Judging by the number of persons wearing new hats yesterday, we should say that the late rain storms have been a good thing for the hat stores.

The Goodall, Nelson & Co.'s steamer Kalorama brought about forty passengers for this city.

Yesterday's sunshine had an ameliorating effect on the condition of the streets and roads, and a little more of the same sort will bring everything all right.

Important from New York is coming, and will open under the Lafayette Hotel.

The new arrival's store has been full of customers all day, and we understand he has been selling an immense quantity of goods. Several ladies have told us they were highly pleased.

The piles of freight that have been pouring in during the past few days are taxing the abilities of the railroad folks to handle it. Six steamers all at once is calculated to make things lively.

The Senator sailed for San Francisco yesterday with a large list of passengers.

The Petroleum Refinery at Lyons Station is rapidly approaching completion, and in a few days will be ready to demonstrate that in the San Fernando Oil Springs we have the grandest deposits of oleaginous wealth to be found in the world.

The Spring and Sixth Street Railroad Company has issued a circular to property-holders along the line of the road that ought to convince every one of the importance of taking the remainder of the stock.

The fall of rain this season has not only been abundant, but it has fallen so gently and been so well timed, that the soil has never been in a better condition for crops. Almost every drop that has descended from the clouds has gone into the earth, and no material damage has been done by the storm.

Important from New York is coming, and will open under the Lafayette Hotel.

Thomas Hubbard Caswell, Esq., of Nevada City, Grand Lecturer of the Grand Chapter of R. A. M. of California, is in the city and stopping at the Clarendon. He is here for the purpose of holding a school of instruction in the Chapter and subordinate Lodges during the coming week.

Common Council.

The Mayor reported \$21,50 on account of fire placed on the.

The City Attorney reported concerning the amount to city lands and was instructed to pursue the efforts made in that direction. He was also instructed to confer with Hancock to induce him to withdraw his objections.

Mr. Beaudry spoke in favor of obtaining the patent. The City Attorney was instructed to obtain a patent if possible, and to withdraw the objections of the city.

The petition asking for a change in the Main Street Railroad charter was granted after it was reported back from the Special Committee, and an ordinance ordered drawn.

The City Attorney was permitted to take certain papers and instruments from the archives, the letter of H. H. Bates to Delos Lake, the decree of confirmation, and the map accompanying them. They were ordered to be made matters of record.

The special committee on changing the names of streets reported an ordinance changing the streets as petitioned. This report was discussed energetically, and action deferred one week to ascertain the wishes of the people.

Assessor's Salary.

EDITOR HERALD—In the Express of this evening it is stated that the bill now before the Legislature, fixing the salaries of the County Assessor and his deputies, would, if passed, cause "the Assessor's office to yield a revenue of \$7,500." This is not correct. The delegation, in estimating the expense of making the assessment and the copy, report and other papers required by the State Board of Equalization, and in making the militia roll and statistical report to the Surveyor-General, have added the salaries of the assessors twice over. The actual expense will amount to little over \$8,000. In 1869 it amounted to \$5,797, being the tenth of one per cent of the total valuation after equalization, which was the pay then, with little more than half the work now rendered necessary by the code and the constantly increasing business of the office. According to the bill now before the Legislature the number of deputies to be paid by the county will be as many as "in the judgment of the Board of Supervisors" will be con-

sidered necessary, and no more, no matter how many more may be appointed by the Assessor. The bill also states that "the compensation allowed shall be in full for all office work required of said Assessor, and in lieu of all other fees."

J. Z. MORRIS, Dep. Co. Assessor
LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19, 1874.

Merced Theatre.

Nearly a full house greeted the Phelps Company at the Theater last evening. One of the noticeable features of the audience was that it was largely made up of ladies, who, as the weather becomes more favorable, are beginning to favor this really meritorious company with their presence. To-night, and at each successive performance, if the weather is auspicious, the company will undoubtedly draw full houses.

The comedies enacted last night were rendered with the smoothness and perfection which have thus far characterized the performances of this company since its return into our city.

Mrs. Phelps in Irish characters is full equal to any impersonations of the kind we have ever seen, and keeps the audience in continuous convulsions of laughter.

It is safe to say that Mr. Lipis has brought to our city the best and most complete troupe that ever visited us; and the elegance and extent of their costumes is equal to that of first-class metropolitan companies.

To-night will be presented the great sensation play of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," which announcement of itself ought to draw a full house.

Apportionment of School Fund.

ANAHIM, Feb. 12, 1874.

I have apportioned the delinquent county tax and poll tax among the various school districts, pro rata, the sum of five thousand, four hundred and ninety and 90-100 dollars, at the rate of ninety cents to each census child, giving each school district as follows:

Alameda..... \$ 105.00

Angeles..... 237.50

Antelope..... 103.50

Balboa..... 17.70

Bolsa Grande..... 22.50

Bonita..... 57.00

Cajon..... 58.00

Del Monte..... 38.00

Fair View..... 46.50

Green Meadows..... 99.90

Little Pine..... 26.00

Los Nietos..... 129.00

Los Angeles..... 1,445.00

Malibu..... 61.00

Marina..... 70.00

New Port..... 58.50

Old Mission..... 123.30

Orangeborpe..... 80.00

Orion..... 151.00

Richland..... 77.00

Rancho..... 81.90

Rancho San Joaquin..... 94.00

Rancho San Luis..... 19.20

San Antonio..... 89.10

San Fernando..... 77.40

San Gabriel..... 124.00

San Joaquin..... 89.90

San Juan..... 162.96

San Pedro..... 140.00

Soledad..... 121.50

Spring..... 69.30

Sycamore..... 80.10

Temecula..... 105.39

Westminster..... 35.10

Wilmingon..... 116.10

La Puente..... 39.00

La Downey..... 51.30

Total..... \$5,490.90

W. M. MCADAMS,
County Superintendent of Schools.

Freight List.

Following is the freight list of the steamer Kalorama, which arrived from San Francisco Feb. 19:

PROVISIONS.

Flour..... Beans, 2 cwt..... 2.50

Extra..... 67.87½ Cwt..... 6.50

Superior..... 67.75 Cwt..... 6.50

P. Banning..... 60 M. B. 125

120..... 220 Cwt..... 58

C. P...... 20 C. G. Reed..... 3

C & C. Co. 100 C. G. Reed..... 50

120 C. G. Reed..... 50

17 R. S. & Co. 100 C. G. Reed..... 100

100 S. G. S. 1

100 C. G. Reed..... 1

100 C

Amber.

Amber is a fossil resin believed to be the product of an antediluvian species of pines known as conifers. It is found in alluvial soils or on the sea-shore, where it is cast up by the action of the waves. In the latter case, it is usually clinging to sea-weed, and generally rises from the bottom after a severe storm. It is hard, semi-pell-mell, or opaque substance, tasteless and without smell, except when crushed or heated, when it emits a fragrant odor, which is highly prized by most people, and especially by the Orientals.

A very large proportion of the amber of commerce is obtained from Prussia, and is found on the shores of the Baltic Sea, being fished for in the surf or dug out of the hillocks of sand which line the coast. This substance is also found on the shore of the Adriatic, at Capo Sable, in Maryland, and to some extent in England and other countries. According to tradition the Baltic is the site of an ancient forest of immense extent, and the gum which exuded from the trees became hard and was thus preserved from destruction. Leaves, and even flies and insects are frequently found imbedded in the mass, and specimens of this kind bring a high price. In some localities amber is found in "nests," but it is more commonly obtained in isolated pieces. In the sand-hills regular beds are worked, enclosed in a soil of blue clay, which is to be met with at an average depth of one hundred feet, and a thickness of twenty-five to thirty feet. In some instances amber is obtained by divers or by dredging along the sea-coast. It varies greatly in color, but is usually of yellowish tint.

The ancients had a very pretty conceit regarding this substance, and said that it was the petrified tears of the Hellenes, Sisters of Phaeton, who fell from his father's car when struck by the thunderbolt of Jupiter. These graceful virgins were turned into popular legends after his untimely death, which they unceasingly mourned, still thus clinging both in form and condition.

Amber is used in the manufacture of beads, crosses, drinking-cups, cigar-holders, rings, handles for canes, chessmen, and many other useful as well as fancy articles. It is an article of considerable export from Prussia; and, until within the last twenty-five years Turkish, Greek and Armenian traders came to Prussia to buy the raw or manufactured articles; but of late the business has been in great share monopolized by Danzig and Paris. The statistics show that in 1858 over 120,000 pounds of the raw and manufactured article were shipped to China, India and Japan, and about an equal quantity sent to Poland, Turkey, Russia and Egypt. The beads and neck ornaments sent to Turkey and Egypt were used by the slave-traders in their nefarious traffic. A peculiar large and flat kind of beads are exported for neck-ornaments to Burmah to decorate the native idols. Mouth-pieces for pipes are also sent in large quantities to the East, as the Koran forbids the faithful followers of Mahomed to touch with their lips any part of a dead animal, such as lamb, tortoise shell, etc. By distillation amber yields an empyreumatic oil, which is a strong acid. It is also the basis of an excellent varnish which is mostly made from the coarser varieties. The refuse is sold for medicinal and other purposes, and is sometimes used as a fumigator in ladies' boudoirs.

The price of this substance depends on its size, color and transparency. The most transparent is usually the most valuable; then follows the translucent, and lastly, the opaque. Of the last variety, the milky is preferable in the West, and the light yellow in the East. The best amber is relatively very costly, and this has caused speculators to engage in the manufacture of an imitation that finds a ready sale in various parts of the world.

This artificial amber was first made by Professor Goepert, chemist of Breslau, who subjected pine resin and pine boughs to a Fahrenheit of 150 to 180 degrees Fahrenheit, for about twelve weeks, and thus obtained an imitation without the smell of turpentine, but with an acquired and fragrant odor; but unlike the genuine amber, it could be dissolved by subjecting it to the action of alcohol. Further experiments were made with the resin of various kinds, and the imitation of the larch tree, which were subjected to a like heat for one year, and the latter article more nearly resembled the genuine and was not dissolved by alcohol. It is thought that continued scientific experiment will yet produce an article more perfectly representing the qualities of genuine amber.

Pieces of amber usually vary in size from the dimensions of a pea up to twenty ounces; but occasionally it is found in large masses weighing from ten to eighteen pounds. The latter, however, is said to be the largest ever known, and is preserved in its raw state in the Royal Cabinet of curiosities at Berlin. It was obtained about twelve miles from the shore of the Baltic, only a little below the surface of the ground. It is valued at ten thousand dollars. Pieces of one pound weight range from sixty to seventy dollars, and a piece of thirteen pounds would be worth about five thousand dollars. The value of the article increases greatly with its size.

Formerly the Prussian Government exercised great rigor in the punishment of all persons who entered upon the business of gathering or selling amber without a permit from the proper authorities. An individual purchased amber from the sea shore was liable to be imprisoned with debt. At present one or more joint stock companies enjoy the exclusive privilege of dealing in this commodity, and pay large sums for the Royal monopoly. —[N. Y. M. Journal.]

The Vasco de Gamma of the new China, wants her bottom scraped, and ought to have it scraped now. But it will cost \$9,000 to strip it here, and only \$1,200 to scrap it in Hongkong, so she will wait till she gets back to Hongkong. This is an illustration of what is occurring here every day. No sea-going vessel buys any supplies in San Francisco, or has any work done here that can possibly be avoided. Even vessels owned here purchase all their stores and tackle, and have all their repairs made in foreign ports. The reason of this is the tariff for the protection of American industry, which makes ship stores and repairs of all sorts cost in American ports from fifty to one hundred per cent more than anywhere else. With free trade in these articles the business of supplying and repairing deep sea vessels would be one of the largest business in San Francisco. As it is, it amounts to almost nothing. —[S. F. Post]

A PICTURE FREE.
A PICTURE FREE.
A PICTURE FREE.

The HERALD Prize Picture
The HERALD Prize Picture
The HERALD Prize Picture
FREE
FREE
FREE
FREE
FREE
FREE
to all FOUR DOLLAR Subscribers to
the Weekly Herald,
to all who pay SIX DOLLARS for the
Daily for Six Months.

A beautiful picture, 16x21, superbly
executed; a
CHROMO BY THE BEST MAKERS,
CHROMO BY THE BEST MAKERS,
CHROMO EQUAL TO THE BEST,
A CHROMO EQUAL TO THE BEST,
A CHROMO EQUAL TO THE BEST.

A CHROMO which the Herald
gives to its subscribers, which
worth more than the price of subscription.

A CHROMO which can not be
bought at retail for FIVE DOLLARS.

At much trouble and at a heavy
expense, we have secured the
picture which our agent will soon
exhibit to the people of Los Angeles.

We design to give a copy of this
picture to every FOUR DOLLAR sub-
scriber to the Weekly Herald.

Subscribers in clubs who wish to
pay the additional sum necessary to
make their subscription to the Herald
FOUR DOLLARS will obtain a copy
of the picture.

Subscribers to the Daily who re-
ceive their paper by the carrier may
have the picture by paying SIX DOL-
LARS to the carrier for a Six Months
subscription.

The pictures will be delivered as
soon as they can be obtained from the
East, probably early in February.

CODE COMMENTARIES!
BY CHAS. LINDLEY,
Late Code Commissioner.
Part I. of this work is now ready for the
profession. It contains:
I.—Disintegration and Integration of Legal
System.
II.—Historic Glance at Codification.
III.—Practical Codification and Amend-
ment.
IV.—Appendix, Letter to H. H. Haight and others—Future Treatment of the Codes.

Under the first head are briefly treated—The
Philosophy of Law; the Influence of Law;
Custom and Statute Law—their Fixity and Rigidity; Fragmentary Expression of the Common Law; Effect of Political and Social
Changes on Legal Systems.

Under the second head is contained a His-
toric Glance at Codification, including Roman,
French, Spanish, Canadian and Ameri-
can Codifications, and presents a general
view of the subject, and brings the reader to
the third head, Practical Codification, with
him better prepared to appreciate what
follows.

Under the third head, Practical Codification,
are the sub-heads: Axonometric Proposi-
tions, the Code of the United States of America;
Code of the State of California; and Amend-
ment.

Under the fourth head, the author's
comment on the Code of the United States
and the Code of California.

Under the fifth head, the author's
comment on the Code of the State of California.

Under the sixth head, the author's
comment on the Code of the United States.

Under the seventh head, the author's
comment on the Code of the State of California.

Under the eighth head, the author's
comment on the Code of the United States.

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Under the tenth head, the author's
comment on the Code of the United States.

Under the eleventh head, the author's
comment on the Code of the State of California.

Under the twelfth head, the author's
comment on the Code of the United States.

Under the thirteenth head, the author's
comment on the Code of the State of California.

Under the fourteenth head, the author's
comment on the Code of the United States.

Under the fifteenth head, the author's
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Under the sixteenth head, the author's
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Under the seventeenth head, the author's
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Under the eighteenth head, the author's
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Under the nineteenth head, the author's
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Under the twentieth head, the author's
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Under the twenty-first head, the author's
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Under the twenty-second head, the author's
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Under the twenty-third head, the author's
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Under the twenty-fourth head, the author's
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Under the twenty-sixth head, the author's
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Under the twenty-seventh head, the author's
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Under the twenty-eighth head, the author's
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Under the twenty-ninth head, the author's
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Under the thirtieth head, the author's
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Under the thirty-first head, the author's
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Under the thirty-second head, the author's
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Under the thirty-ninth head, the author's
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